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PICTURE OF OREGON.

The following synopsis, as it were, of the great Oregon Country, and region of the Rocky Mountains, is taken from a review of Parker's recent work in the last number of the Knickerbocker.

Spread before you, reader, a map of that portion of this continent which stretches westward from a line with the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, and with the above named work in your hand, follow its author in all his journeys until you reach with him that iron bound coast, where mountain barriers repel the dark rolling waves of the Pacific, which stretch without an intervening island, for five thousand miles to the coast of Japan. What a vast extent of country have you traversed; how sublime the works of the Creator, through which you have taken your way! We lack space to follow our author in the detail of his far wanderings and shall not, therefore, attempt a notice at large of the volume under consideration, but shall endeavor to present, in a general view, some of its most prominent features. Mr. Parker was sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and he appears to have been eminently faithful to his trust, which are recorded, not with vain boasting and exaggeration, but with becoming modesty and brevity. His descriptions, indeed, are all of them graphic, without being minute or tedious. Before reaching the Black hills, he places before us their prairies, rolling in immense seas of verdure, on which millions of tons of grass grow up but to rot on the ground, or feed whole legions of flames; over which sweeps the cool breezes, like the trade winds of the ocean, and into whose green recesses bright eyed antelope bound away, with half-whistling snuff, leaving fleetest bound hopelessly in the rear.

There herd the buffaloes, by thousands together, detuning the landscape, seeming scarce as large as rabbits, when surveyed at a distance from some verdant bluff, swelling in the emerald waste. Sublimer far, and upon a more magnificent scale, are the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. Here are the visible foot-steps of God! Yonder, mountain above mountain peak above peak, ten thousand feet heavenward, to regions of perpetual snow, rise the Tians of that mighty region. Here the traveller treads his winding way through passages so narrow that the towering perpendicular cliffs throw a dim twilight gloom upon his path, even at midday. Anon he emerges, and lo! a cataract descends a distant mountain, like a belt of snowy foam girding its giant sides. On one hand, mountains spread out into horizontal plains, some rounded like domes, and others terminating in sharp cones, and abrupt eminences, and castles; on the other, vast circular embankments thrown up by volcanic fires mark the site of a yawning crater; while far below, perchance, a river dashes its way through the narrow, rocky passage, with a deep-toned roar, in winding mazes in mist and darkness. Follow the voyager, as he descends the Columbia, subject to winds, rapids, and falls two hundred miles from any white, and amid tribes of stranger Indians, all speaking a different language. Here, for miles, stretches a perpendicular basaltic wall, three or four hundred feet in height, there from the looing eddies, and thus, the varying currents; on one side opens a view of rolling prairies, through a rocky vista, on the other side rise the far off mountains, mellowed by the beams of the morning sun. Now the traveller passes through a forest of trees, standing in their natural positions in the bed of the river, twenty feet below the water's surface. Passing these, he comes to a group of islands, hing to the sea, piled with the cast-off canes, of the natives filled with their dead, and covered with nuts and split plank. Its anchors for a while a what of natural basalt, but presently proceeds on his way, going down in silence, and now interrupted by the roar of a distant rapid, gradually growing on the ear, until the breaking water and feathered foam arise to the view. Passing under a rocky cavern by the shore, formed of semicircular masses which have overhung the stream for ages, frowning the the ruling passion of the American people—terrible, impossible to elude, he awakes the morning, listening during the night-watches to hear the distant cliffs.

reverberate the sound
Of parted fragments crashing from high!

Such are the great features of the missouri's course, until the boundary of the Far West, is reached, and he reposes, for a time, from his long and toilsome journey."

THE HUMAN PANTHER.

The Peoria Register—a paper which frequently instructs and amuses us with anecdotes connected with the settlement of the western country furnishes us with the following sketch,

which it says, was related by a gentleman of great respectability, living near the spot where the circumstances occurred:

In the latter part of that bloody tragedy which spread dismay throughout this part of the State, there were about nine hundred Indians encamped on the Illinois River, opposite to the present town site of La Salle, composed principally of the Iroquois tribe. They had always maintained a friendly intercourse with the whites in the vicinity, and had manifested a great partiality for one in particular. This was "Old Myers," a perfect prototype of copper's trapper. This was the fifth in which he had erected his hut in advance of a white population. He had of course acquired more of the habits of the Indians than of civilized men, and was familiarly known among them as "The Panther," a title which he had acquired from them by a daring exploit in killing an animal of that name, when leading them in one of their wild hunts.

At the period referred to, these Indians rallied under the Black Hawk standard, and were committing many depredations upon the settlers in the vicinity. When repulsed, they did not hesitate to wantonly murder their former friends and companions. About the cabin of the Panther, nearly a hundred settlers had come in for the safety of their wives and children placing them under his protection. But among the victims of savage barbarity, there happened to be a brother-in-law of the Panther, with his wife and three children. Herein they committed an unpardonable outrage upon the family of their ancient friend and demi-savage. When the sad tidings of their cruel fate reached the garrison the Panther was seen clothed himself in battle array. With his rifle, his tomahawk and scalping knife in open day he silently bent his steps to the Indian quarters, about one mile distant. Fearlessly he marched into the midst of the savage band, leveled his rifle at the head chief present, and deliberately killed him on the spot.

He then severed the lifeless head from its trunk, and held it up by the hair before the awe-struck multitude, exclaiming, "You have murdered my brother, his wife, and their little ones, and now I have killed your chief. I am now even with you; but" he added, "every one of you that is found here to-morrow morning at sunrise, is a dead Indian." All this was accomplished by the Panther without the least molestation. They knew that he would take vengeance for their deed of blood—and silently acknowledged the justice of the daring act.—

He then bore off the head in triumph to his cabin. The next morning not an Indian could be found in all that region. They left forever their homes and their dead, and that part of the State has not been molested by them since.

A few weeks since this veteran of eighty winters sold his claim, and parsoned with the same hunting shirt and weapons which he wore when he killed the chief, started for Missouri. After travelling a few rods, he returned and asked permission to give his "grand yell." The gentleman to whom he had sold the land, giving his assent, he gave a long, loud and shrill whoop, that made the welkin ring for miles around. "Now," said he, "my blessing is on the land and on you; your ground will always yield an abundance, and you will always prosper." Again he took up his march for a new home in the wilderness, where he could enjoy the happiness of solitude, undisturbed by socialities.

PURPOSES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ever since the formation of the Government, the nation has been divided into two great leading parties, each having separate and distinct purposes—one controlled by a few demagogues acting on the principle that the people are incapable of self-government, the other rallying round a common centre, under the self-evident truths of which mention is made in the first paragraph of the Declaration of American Independence. By dint of secret conclaves androit management the former are accustomed to persuade too many of the well-meaning and honest that theirs is the party which recognizes equal rights among men and promotes true republicanism—while the latter, unfavorable to all cliques and clans, and scorning such a course of double dealing, believe every man capable of thinking and acting for himself, and resort to no such means for controlling or unduly biasing the public mind. The former are rich in paper promises, and depend mainly on these means of purchasing success by operating upon the spirit which some great men have said is very tender and has a thin covering for its protection, but it is well protected by the cornucopia of the ruling passion of the American people—the spirit of avarice. The latter rely mainly on the rectitude of their intentions, the justice of that contains moisture, and seems to be the seat of their cause, and the virtue and intelligence of life in the vegetable process is embedded in their countrymen. The former appeal to the the cob, with a very tender skin over it, is it is evident that exposure, when taken from the earth, will gradually evaporate, and the moisture will be destroyed. We have never heard of experiments being made on this point, but from the examination of kernel of corn, and the manner in which the soft, moist part is protected in the cob, and by the compactness of the neighboring kernels, we have no doubt that corn on the cob will retain its vitality much longer, probably as long again on the cob as will its

aspiration for the philanthropy of the people by saying "it is for the interest of our whole country; nay, of the whole world, who are looking at our experiment of self-government with the most anxious solicitude,"

and the people by saying "it is for the interest of our country; nay, of the whole world, who are looking at our experiment of self-government with the most anxious solicitude,"

make it for your interest and benefit to vote for us—while the latter use freely the words of the people by saying "it is for the interest of our country; nay, of the whole world, who are looking at our experiment of self-government with the most anxious solicitude,"

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the cob as it will off. This is supposition; we should be pleased to hear of experiments on the subject.

BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.—For many years my attention has been turned to ascertain the proper time to cut timber to insure its greatest durability. I am satisfied that the spring, when the sap flows freely, is the best time to fall timber. I am borne out in this opinion by the following statements that I have collected.

J. C. informed me that a detachment of British troops crossed from Philadelphia the 1st day of May, in 1777, and on the 3d commenced cutting down his woods for the supply of the army, and at the same time to burn up his fencing, which they completely accomplished. "But," said he, "they taught me the proper time to cut timber to make it last.

After they marched off, I found many trees that were not cut into cord wood; those I split into rails, believing, at the same time, they would soon decay, from their being cut in the spring—but I have been agreeably disappointed,

most of them are as sound now as when made into fence." This he related, five-and-twenty or thirty years after the peace of '83.

Conversing with an old gentleman in the neighborhood of Haddonfield, he told me that in the spring of the year he was making fence. "My fence," said he, "are all of cedar, but falling short of cedar rails, and having gone from the swamp, I was induced to cut down a pine tree and convert it into rails, to finish out my fence; they were the only pine rails I ever made use of." Ten or twelve years after this, when resetting my fence, I found the pine rails so sound that I let them remain; since then I have not seen them lying left my farm." I proposed taking a ride and look if any of them were remaining. We did so, and found a number in the fence perfectly sound. I asked how long they had been there. He replied, between 26 to 30 years.

An old friend related the following:—"I served my apprenticeship to a carpenter. During

the following—I well remember a gentleman coming from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, and hauling all the logs necessary for the frame, In the spring my employer was sent for, and when we came to hew the sills, one was so defective we were compelled to get another from the woods to supply its place. Whilst we were building the barn he would frequently lament the loss of the sill he cut in the winter, saying, 'in a few years I shall have to put in a new sill, for this one will rot,' pointing to the one cut in the spring. But, said this old friend, I lived to see the same barn moved, and before it could be effected, they were compelled to put three new sills under it; they were all rotten except the one cut in the spring." This satisfied me that the spring was the proper time to fall timber to insure its lasting well.

Being at Egg Harbor, fitting out a vessel, and in company with several persons, the conversation turned as to the proper time to cut timber for ship building—an old man related the following—I well remember a gentleman coming from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, and sending for a ship carpenter to build him a schooner. When they entered into a contract the gentleman bound him up to cut down all the timber when the sap runs, and then take his own time to build her, provided he would get his round to Philadelphia before the winter set in. We all thought he knew but little about cutting timber, and would soon have a rotten vessel. Eighteen years after, said he, I saw the same vessel opened. Her timbers were then sound, and in good condition.

Farmers' Cabinet.

MISTAKEN VIEWS OF RELIGION. One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well disposed, is the garment of sadness, in which people delight to suppose her dressed, and that life of hard austerity, and pinching abstinence which they pretend she imposes upon her disciples. And it were well, if this were only the misrepresentations of her declared enemies; but, unhappily, it is the frequent misconception of her injudicious friends.

But, such an overcharged picture is not more unattractive than it is unlike, for will venture to affirm, that religion, with all her becoming beauty, is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion, so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition, or such renunciations of our quiet as our pride? Does devotion murder sleep, like dissipation? Does she destroy health like intemperance? Does she annihilate fortune like gaming? Does she unbitter life with discord, or abridge it like dwelling?—Does religion impose more vigilance than suspicion; or half as many mortifications as vanity?

Tell your mistress that I have torn the curtain, said a gentleman to a punning domestic of his lodging house. "Very well, sir; mistress will put it down as rent!"

From the Globe.
FAMILIAR DIALOGUES

BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.

No 5.

Merchant. Well, friend, I want to ask you a few questions in my turn—will you answer them?

Farmer. Certainly.

M. Why should you and the farmers be opposed to lending out the public money, when you pay none of the interest?

F. There are sundry good reasons which I have already given for being opposed to it.

M. It is unconstitutional, and we would not see the constitution violated to make money ourselves, or to enable others to make it.

F. It is taking our property for your use, and makes the Government an instrument to plunder the whole people for the benefit of bank stockholders and borrowers.

But, Squire, you say the farmers do not pay the interest on the public money you borrow from the banks. Now, I say the farmers do pay it.

M. The farmers pay it! How so?

F. When you borrow a thousand dollars of the public money, and buy goods with it, do you not make a profit by it?

M. Certainly—otherwise I should be a fool to borrow.

F. How do you make a profit by it?

M. By buying the goods low and selling them high.

F. To whom do you sell your goods?

M. Mostly to farmers.

F. So when you have bought goods with the public money, borrowed, you put on a price high enough to pay the interest, and afford you a profit besides.

M. Certainly.

F. And then you sell the goods at these high prices to the farmers, who give you enough for them to restore the money borrowed, pay the interest on it, and make you a profit besides.

M. Yes, we could not get along if it were not so.

F. Well, Squire, who pays the interest then, on the money borrowed, you or the farmers?

M. Why, I pay it to the bank.

F. Yes—you pay it to the bank—but the farmers pay it to you. Is it not so?

M. I suppose it is.

F. Yes, you know it is; the interest comes out of the farmers at last. The Government takes our money and deposits it in the banks; the merchants borrow it of the banks and buy goods with it; and by putting higher prices upon the goods, make us pay the interest; so that in fact the Government wrongfully takes our money from us for your use, and you make us pay the interest on our own money!

M. But if so much money could not be borrowed, there would be fewer merchants; and the competition not being so great, the farmers would have to pay more for goods.

F. Do you think so, Squire?

M. Indeed I do—could anything be plainer?

F. Bill Enterprise, you know, was a fine, honest and economical fellow; but he told me he was obliged to shut up his store and quit the business because he could not afford to sell goods as cheap as you do. And what do you think he meant was the reason?

M. I don't know—Bill was a good fellow, and every body thought he would get rich.

F. Well, he told me he could not sell goods as low as you do, because all his capital was borrowed, and he had to pay interest upon it, when most of the capital you employ is your own, and you have no interest to pay except on occasional loans from the bank.

M. Quite likely; six or seven per cent. is a sad deduction from a storekeeper's profits, and it is reasonable to suppose that a man who trades on his own money can make profit at lower prices than one who uses none but borrowed capital.

F. You admit what every body knows, and it proves the reverse of the principle you just now laid down. It proves, that those who trade on borrowed capital, must have higher prices than those who trade on their own capital.—Does it not Squire?

M. I suppose it does in some cases.

F. Squire, you make us farmers support your newspapers for which we do not subscribe.

M. How do you make that out?

F. Here you have advertised your new goods in the Federal paper filling half a column, costing ten dollars, I suppose. Now, what have you put out this advertisement for?

M. To let the country people know we have a fine stock of goods, to be sure.

F. But what do you want them to know that for?

M. That they may come and buy.

F. And they do come and buy, I suppose, in consequence of your advertisement?

M. O yes, the store was crowded the day after our advertisement came out.

F. Now, did you not, in consequence, make ten times as much as your advertisement cost, and do you not pay for that and all your advertisements out of your profits?

M. Certainly.

F. Well, as the farmers and your other customers pay all your profits, they pay for your advertisement, do they not?

M. I never thought of it before.

F. Squire, we farmers pay for your newspaper subscriptions also, for every mouthful of bread you eat, for the wine you drink, for the carriage you ride in, and for the house you live in.

M. Ha, ha, ha!

F. As laughable as you think the assertion, it is, nevertheless, true. You pay for your papers

and buy all these things with the profits of your business; do you not?

M. We have no other means to purchase with.

F. And whom do you make your profits out of but the farmers? You buy our wheat and corn, it is true; but where do you get the money? I paid you a hundred dollars for goods the other day, and I saw you pay a ten dollar note of that very money to my neighbor, Mr. Sickle, for ten bushels of wheat. Did you not make a profit of more than ten dollars in the one hundred I paid you?

M. Yes: ten per cent. is a very moderate

F. So you made out of me the money that you paid for Mr. Sickle's wheat. Did I not, then, pay for your bread?

M. That is all in a fair trade.

F. I do not complain of it, but I want you to understand exactly how the matter is. You Federal merchants talk a great deal about what you do for the farmers, when you never buy a thing from one farmer that you do not make the money out of other farmers to pay for it. Out of them come all your comforts, all your luxuries, and all your wealth. You won't give a Democratic paper an advertisement, or subscribe for it, but support only Federal papers and make the farmers pay for it. Your banks do the same, and thus we are made to pay for the support of your papers as well as our own.

We like the merchants, if they will charge us a fair profit and be content with their own; but after paying for their bread and meat, and all they eat, drink and wear—their newspapers, horses, carriages and houses—it is a little too much to tell us we must furnish money for their banks to lend out and for them to borrow, and because we are unwilling to do so, be called Loco Focos, Jacobins, Levellers, Agrarians, and all sorts of outlandish nicknames! We are at least as honest as you are, and not so stupid as some of you think us. Good bye, Squire.

M. I believe he is right—all comes out of the farmers at last. But that "odious and infamous Sub-Treasury"—I can't stand that, no how.

F. AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

[The following sketch of the early struggles of the boy Bowditch, with the disadvantages of fortune, is abridged from the eulogy delivered by Daniel Appleton White.]

Soon after removing to Mr. Ward's store, he was favored with the friendship of the Hon. Nathan Reed, who then kept the apothecary's shop in Salem. Mr. Reed, himself a lover of science, perceiving his insatiable thirst for knowledge, offered him free use of his books, among which were a number of mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy. This was a most welcome privilege, and he improved it to the fullest extent. He felt the absence of scientific books, as a great impediment in the way of prosecuting his beloved studies to his own satisfaction. Every thing which persevering industry and labor could do to remove this impediment, was done by him. He copied, in whole or in part, many volumes which he was able to borrow or consult, perhaps with the double view of possessing the works, and fixing their contents more deeply in his mind. There are now in his library twelve folio, and fourteen quarto volumes of manuscripts, from his own pen, including several volumes of original matter, written at a later period. No one, without actual inspection of these volumes, can form a just estimate of his prodigious labor and diligence in producing them. They appear to me among the most astonishing monuments of human industry, which I ever beheld. The first, in order of time, of these folio volumes, bears the date of 1787, when he was nineteen years old, and contains a long treatise on algebra, another on geometry, and a third upon conic sections. This was the year in which he studied algebra, and he had no other way of owning the book but by transcribing it. Two other folio volumes, the first and second of those which he denominated commonplace books, comprise together over twenty-three hundred pages, each page containing about fifty lines, written in his neat and close manner.

But how, it will naturally be asked, could any young man, situated as Mr. Bowditch was, find time for the successful prosecution of such profound mathematical and philosophical studies and labors? He passed his days in a merchant's store, ordinarily engaged in business from morning till night, and exposed to all the temptations and diversions, which usually beset young men in a populous place. How, then, could he find time for accomplishing such incredible undertakings? The answer ought to be given distinctly and fully; for it presents his example in a most prominent view, for the admiration and instruction of all young men, who are capable of catching a particle of his spirit.

To all appearance, certainly, he had no time for such undertakings. Most other persons, in his situation, would have had none, if he had not been a man of singular sagacity and industry.

He guarded the calm hours of evening from intrusions of frivolity, and secured them for his abstruse researches, which required uninterrupted leisure, and the renewed vigor of his faculties.

He gathered the calm hours of evening from intrusions of frivolity, and secured them for his own noble purposes. He gathered up the bro-

ken fragments of time, which every day scattered around him, and made them more productive of knowledge to his mind, than the entire day was to others. Public holidays, even,

were given to study, or rather, such days were no holidays to him, without study. Not a moment of his time was wasted upon selfish indulgences, or artificial excitements of any kind.

Narcotic fumes never mingled with the atmosphere which he chose to breathe. Idle companions, and lounging resorts had no allurements for him. As for dissipation and vice, they fled from his presence. His perfect sim-

plicity and temperance, in all things, demanded no sacrifice of time for his personal wants or gratifications. His habits of life were formed with a view to the economy of time, as well as the promotion of health and intellectual vigor.

Avoiding fashionable and general society, he enjoyed that free intercourse of friends and relatives, which is the appropriate sphere of our social duties, and which refreshed his spirits, while it gratified his affections. The discharge of his social duties, intermingled with exercise, was always to him a source of enlivening and delightful recreation. The precious hours which he thus gained, were multiplied by his intense application and diligence. Whatever engaged his attention, to that he gave his whole soul, and with an ardor and steadfastness which overcame all difficulties or turned them into advantages.

Such was the manner, and such were the means, by which young Bowditch was enabled to find time for the prodigious labors of his mind and pen, and for the wonderful acquisitions which he made in science and learning.

Such was the magic, by which he converted his ship-chandler's store into a college, and gave himself an education, worthy of the honorable diploma, which, a few years after, was conferred upon him by our most distinguished University; an act of discriminating justice, which afforded him, at the time, as much delight as surprise, and which now effects still greater honor upon the University.

KINDS OF BUSINESS.

1. MERCHANTS. No farmer, with all his labor, could raise half the things he wants to eat. And it would be bad economy for him to take his cart and oxen, or horse and wagon, and leave his ploughing or harvesting, to go off 20 miles to get a pound of coffee or a gallon of molasses.

2. Hence the necessity of having a store in every village, so that one man can supply a whole neighborhood of farmers, and save so much travel. Such a merchant, who keeps all kinds of articles to sell in small quantities is called a grocer or retailer.

3. Some of them keep ardent spirits to sell with their groceries, and thus cause a great deal of misery and sin, and help make drunkards and ruin families; but a great many others will not sell such poisonous drinks.

4. It would be unprofitable for the grocer to go to the West Indies every time he needed a bag of coffee, or a hogshead of sugar, or in part, many volumes which he was able to borrow or consult, perhaps with the double view of possessing the works, and fixing their contents more deeply in his mind. There are now in his library twelve folio, and fourteen quarto volumes of manuscripts, from his own pen, including several volumes of original matter, and is called a dry goods merchant. Another keeps knives, spoons, copper and iron kettles, &c. and is called a hardware merchant. Another keeps cups and saucers, plates, &c. and is called a crockery-ware merchant.

5. One keeps cloth, ribbons, gloves, &c. and is called a dry goods merchant. Another keeps knives, spoons, copper and iron kettles, &c. and is called a hardware merchant. Another keeps cups and saucers, plates, &c. and is called a crockery-ware merchant.

6. But it would still be bad policy for a dry goods merchant to send a ship to England for cloths, when she might just as well bring great quantities of crockery with the cloths; or for a mercantile agent to send a ship half way round the world to China for tea, when she could just as well bring cloths and silks and china cups with her tea.

7. Hence the necessity of another class of merchants, called importers, who send out their ships, and bring in whole cargoes of all the various things wanted for a certain place; for instance, one man sends his ship to China, and she calls at Calcutta, and the East Indies, and gets a quantity of spices, pepper, cloves, &c. and yet, how every mother will tell her Dyspeptic practice, "Eat little and often." Oh! ridiculous practice. "Eat little and often"—the echo of these words has been the death dirge of the poor Dyspeptic, and how does it hasten his progress to that grave which he so much

wishes to avoid?

8. When she comes home, he sells his Chinese and the crockery ware merchants, and his cloths to the silk merchants; and sends her again, may be to England or France, as he thinks best.

9. MECHANICS.—It would not do better for the farmer to put up a shop, and get his bellows and anvil and sledges and tongues, &c., just to show his own horse; or make vats, just to tan his own leather, than it would to ride off twenty miles for a pound of sugar.

10. Hence the necessity of another very valuable class of men in society, called Mechanics. They are employed in making houses, furniture, cloth, clothing, tools, &c.

11. Within a few years a great many things are made by machinery, instead of being made by hand. For this purpose large factories are built where there is water power. Most of these factories are in the Eastern States.

12. At Lowell in Massachusetts, many thousand yards of cotton cloth are made in a day, and in other places there are large cotton and woolen factories. There are also factories for making papers, furniture, &c.

13. A great many people in the Eastern States are employed in manufacturing shoes, carriages, cabinet work, hats, clothes, &c., to be sent to the South and West.

14. TEACHERS.—Still in tilling the land, est regret and humiliation. "Is it possible?"

and exchanging goods, and manufacturing things, there is no provision made for the best

of man, the never dying mind. And it would

be still more difficult for every man to be his own instructor, and the instructor of his children, than to do all his other business. Hence the need of Teachers.

15. Children need to be taught the first principles of science; and men need to be taught how to heal their diseases or avoid them; to keep the laws, and to perform the duties of Morality and Religion. So we must have School Masters, Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers.

16. These four classes, farmers, mechanics, mechanics and teachers, form a good community in civilized society.—*Common School As-*

sistants. whole classes of men are coming up to Congress to pray for bread? And reckless and ambitious demagogues using their plea of poverty as their means of electioneering for place and power?" It is degrading and disgusting to the last degree.

But this is the effect growing out of, and this is the spirit engendered by the doctrines of Federalism. Their policy is to make one class rich by corporate privileges and immunities—to legislate the "better sort" into wealth, to put the Government into their hands; and to make the balance of the community tributary and dependent upon them.

It ought ever to be remembered that this government has nothing to do with the domestic concerns of individuals. Its provision is neither to buy bread for them, nor to furnish them with occupations. The language of the farmer, the planter, the mechanick, the laborer, should be—LET US ALONE. But the stock-jobber, the slave, the broker, the money-dealer, the "better sort," are incessantly trying out—Give us charters—give us privileges—let us enjoy the right to make THREE OR FOUR DOLLARS OF CREDIT OUT OF ONE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL, for this is necessary for the good of the people." This in substance is their language, and a federal party lends a willing ear to it.

All the laws of Nature, but especially those of our own organization, are instituted in infinite Benevolence; and every instance of pain, sickness, and suffering is an example of the penalty attached to one or more of these viola-

ted laws.

The two most prominent laws of our organization relate to Nutrition and Exercise.

Our bodies are made up of organs fitted to the performance of certain functions. These organs thus in a state of constant action, necessarily occasion a wear and waste; and this waste demands a supply for the usual reparation.

strict doctrine of the law on blockade; the French Government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, whereas they had made an exception in favor of the packets. State of Maine had no claim. It struck him which the party which suffers in distress, carried in and out between this country and Mexico, — that it Amerika appointed commissioners to survey the grounds, we ought also to appoint persons with the same object. It was now some time since the King of Holland had given a decision, which though not very favorable to us, was acquiesced in by the noble lord, in consideration that the honor of the country was at stake, but it was rejected by the American Government.

Two questions were put to the French Government, whether they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to merchants, and next, whether they would allow them to carry specie belonging to the English government, and required for the service? The French government acceded to the latter part of the request, to allow the packets to carry specie belonging to the government, but declined to allow them to take specie belonging to individuals.

The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles, and allowing packets to take specie belonging to government was another indulgence which they had "no right to expect."

The following paragraph upon this subject is from the *London Post*.

We learn from our correspondent at Plymouth, that an order has been sent down from the Admiralty to Captain Plunridge, the Naval Superintendent of that port, instructing him to direct that the packets for the future not to take on board any specie at Vera Cruz or Tampico on merchants' account during the continuance of the French blockade. This will be a serious affliction to the shipping and mercantile interests of this country; should the differences between the two Powers remain unsolved for any lengthened period.

It was stated in the House of Commons, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, that the East India Company had a monopoly, and were prosecuting means to carry into effect the great experiment of steam navigation to India. He added that next session he hoped to be able to give more satisfactory information as to the progress made.

The following interesting passage occurred in the House of Lords on the 30th of July touching some Lord Durham's Canadian proceedings.

Lord Brougham said it was stated in the *American* papers that Lord Durham had appointed a Special Council, consisting of five persons, three of whom were of his own household, and not one a Canadian; and also that he had issued an ordinance declaring that these persons had come in and confessed they were guilty of rebellion, and without judging them to trial he had sentenced them himself, and sent them to Bermuda, with the condition that they "should be put to death if they left the place." Now this would be neither more or less than murder if carried into effect. In another declaration he had stated that if Papineau entered the territories of Canada he also should be put to death. This was equally monstrous, as it was contrary to every principle of justice to hang a man without trying him (Hear.)

Lord Ellenborough thought that the Council opposed was a shadow only, which would be no restriction whatever on the Governor. — He moved for papers relating to the proceedings which had taken place under the appointment of Lord Durham.

Lord Glenelg said as far as he could produce the documents he would do so. It was rather premature to censure the conduct of the Noble Earl in this matter, for he had gained confidence of both parties.

Lord Melbourne had no objection to the production of these papers, but he must say that it was in the highest degree imprudent and unjustifiable to sacrifice the interests of the country to the interests of party—to sacrifice the highest objects of attacking individuals in order to pronounce such a determined condemnation upon those acts which had been deemed necessary by the Noble Lord, who was on the spot, and who was therefore the best qualified to judge of what was necessary.

Lord Brougham absolutely and preposterously dissent'd from the doctrine of the Noble Lord, (Hear.) It was not only not unpatriotic, prudential, and justifiable, but it was absolutely necessary, and the duty of the House, to keep a watchful superintendence over the exercise of such dictatorial powers as were entrusted to the Governor of Canada. (Hear, hear.) With regard to factious views, he regarded them as little as the Noble Viscount formerly did when he brought forward charges against the then Government, and when that Government accused him of being influenced by factious motives. (Hear and laughter.)

After a few remarks from Lord Ellenborough and Lord Wynford, pressing for a more full explanation.

Lord Glenelg said he should defer any remarks of his own until the papers were on their Lordships' table.

The British fleet on the North American Station is now said to be composed of 82 vessels, carrying 1160 guns, and 10,210 men.

The sum of £500,000 extra called for to defray the expenses of the insurrection in Canada, was debated at length in the Commons.— Mr Warburton submitted whether it was worth while to retain a colony that had proved so expensive and unprofitable. He was convinced that the annual expense of it was not less than £2,500,000. He thought they ought to take the earliest opportunity to devise means for a peaceful separation. After a warm debate the sum was voted.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary has attracted some attention in parliament.

In the House of Commons, July 31st, Capt. Colders wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether commissioners on the part of Great Britain and America were acting together with reference to the settlement of the North American boundary ques-

from 11,656 votes in 1803 to 41,954 votes in 1807. During the next year the pressure of the embargo was terrible, in consequence of which the party which suffers in distress, carried in and out between this country and Mexico, — that it Amerika appointed commissioners to survey the grounds, we ought also to appoint persons with the same object. It was now some time since the King of Holland had given a decision, which though not very favorable to us, was acquiesced in by the noble lord, in consideration that the honor of the country was at stake, but it was rejected by the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply, that the hon.

and gallant gentleman must have been aware

that negotiations were being carried on for the

696 against 51,326, the excitement being tre-

mendous on both sides. In 1813, the distress

of was appalling, and accordingly the federal

total prostration of commerce, whereupon the

federalists carried the State by a vote of 52,

amount the year before!

The federal vote

to the task of arresting the career of federalism

with confidence in the righteousness of your

career. Do your duty in the coming election

honestly, fearlessly, efficiently—and like men

knowing their rights, and resolving to maintain

them at all hazards." This is the democracy of

the country demands—this it has a right to ex-

pect. Victory then will crown your efforts.—

Then you will have the proud satisfaction of

demonstrating that neither federal money nor

bank influence, neither bribery nor threaten-

ing, had the power of moving you one jot or

one tittle in support of the enemies of our educa-

tion's institutions.—Boston Statesman.

to laugh at the joke—but some difficulty, during the remainder of the dinner, to descend to an ordinary diapason, after the vocal efforts they had made.

Norfolk. August 27.—Wd. *Jedra* by the Richmond boat last evening, that one of the visitors at the White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier, drew a pistol at table, and shot another visitor dead on the spot. The man who was killed was named Watkins, but the name of the murderer was unknown to our informant.—*Beacon.*

Conservatism.—The scum and scat of democracy—thrown off in the process of purification—it very appropriately seeks that common sink of political corruption, the whig party.

Fall River Patriot.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license obtained from the Court of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M., all the real Estate whereof Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said County died seized, for the purpose of paying the just debts and expenses deceased.

Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased comprising one hundred acres, with a good house two Barns, suitable and convenient out-houses, and about one thousand rods of stone wall thereon. Also ten acres, adjoining, formerly a part of David Andrus' Also a farm in the North part of Paris now occupied by Widow Hill, containing about one hundred acres with a small house and Barn thereon. Also two Pews in the North Paris Meeting house. Said land will be on the homestead Farm in Woodstock, and terms then be made known. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will find it for their interest to attend. The sale will be total and clear of the encumbrances of the widow's dower.

ANTEPASS DURELL.

Woodstock, Sept. 17, 1838.

3w5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Orson's set.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon. All the said tract of Land in the County of Oxford called the Freyberg Academy Grant, and bounded as follows; to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing on the North West corner of Albany, thence South 20 degrees East said Albany west Line 518 rods to stake and stones, thence South 70 degrees West 518 rods to stake and stones, thence North 70 degrees East 338 rods to first mentioned bounded eastward by a tract estimated 1024 acres be the same more or less. It is a fine farm property that was appraised by John Barker Esq. of New Haven, Levi Brown, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1837, to William C. Whitley Esq. For a more full description of said property reference to be had to the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 52, page 403.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dept. SHM.
Waterford, Sept. 14/1838.

3w4

Stray Horse.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the thirteenth inst. a dark red Mare with red mane and tail, with a white spot on her left fore leg supposed to have been caused by the kick of a horse. She is supposed to be about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse or give information where she may be found shall be duly rewarded.

JOHN PERRY.

Norway, Sept. 15, 1838.

3w4

THE TWO DEAF GENTLEMEN.

"Sir, your dinner is served up."

"Well—but I do not wish to dine alone—can't you find some other traveller in the hotel?"

"We have only one—and I will invite him if you wish; but I forearm you that he is as deaf as an adder!"

"No matter, I will hallo."

And the boy who had intrusted this piece of pleasantry—which the reader will, according to his taste, think either good or bad—went to invite the traveller. "A stranger," said he, "desires to have your company at dinner, but I consider it my duty to inform you that he is as deaf as his master."

"No matter, I will hallo."

The two gentlemen greeted each other with a silent bow, took their places and commenced an insignificant conversation on the rain and the fine weather, upon the object of their travels, and other common matters. The first speaker began by singing out pretty loud; the other answered in a still louder tone; the reply waxed louder, like the ascension of the gamut, and so the rejoinder, always crescendo.

I have seen in the course of my sea-voyage, two unfortunate youngers, guilty of some pretty larceny, on whom their superior inflicted a novel punishment. They had been condemned to whip each other reciprocally, first one striking and then the other, a blow with the cat-o'-nines tails. The one who began, struck only a light blow; his comrade felt it however, and struck in his turn, still feebly, but with a little more force. The third lark was laid on without hesitation, the forth with a spirit of vengeance, the fifth with fury, and the two little unfortunate devils ended by beating one another as hard as they could lay it on, crying as loud as they could below:

So did our travellers: at each reply the voice increasing its tone, they began, at last to yell with open mouths, and would have used speaking-trumps could they have had them at their command.

One of them at last said:

"Sir, were you deaf born or by accident?"

"What do you call deaf? Deaf yourself, and with a witness."

"Ah! good heavens! you are so very deaf that our conversation will destroy my voice for six weeks at least."

"Poor man, you believe that all the world is afflicted with your infirmity."

"Ali! Sir! I pity you sincerely; but do not insult me by trying to throw a burden on me, of which I cannot relieve you."

The boy perceived that the conversation was about taking a serious turn. He spoke some words in a low voice which both the deaf gentlemen heard wonderfully well—and which let them into the secret. They had the good sense

*3w3

JOHN PURKIS.

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond in the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN PURKIS.

*3w3

RICHARD F. POTTER.

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond in the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RICHARD F. POTTER.

*3w3

HENRY RUST.

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond in the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY RUST.

*3w3

CYRUS L. LORD.

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond in the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYRUS L. LORD.

*3w3

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

